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- One of the surviving examples of the self-propelled gun is on display at the Museum of the Russian Armed Forces in Moscow.



Rishat 2025-04-0



Self-propelled guns 2A3 "Kondensator" on the day of the Parade on Red Square on November 7, 1957 in Moscow (photo from the archive of Mikhail Mikhin, <http://onepamop.livejournal.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 29.12.2011 15:46:51

Comments: [3](#)

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T-80

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

T-80 / "object 219"

T-80B / "object 219R"

T-80A / "object 219A"

T-80BV / "object 219RV"

T-80U / "object 219AS"

T-80U(M) / "object 219AS"

T-80UK

T-80UM1 "Bars"

★★★

Main battle tank. Development was started by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 16 April 1968 by SKB-2 of the Kirov Plant PO (Leningrad). The initial project - "object 219sp1" - [T-64](#) with a gas turbine engine. Tests of the experimental tanks "object 219" were conducted in 1972-1973.

Experimental military operation of a battalion of experimental tanks "object 219" was carried out in 1974-1975 in the Baltic Military District. Based on the results of tests and experimental operation, it was established that a tank with a gas turbine engine has a number of advantages over tanks with diesel engines (see Engine below). The tank was accepted into service by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 06 July 1976 as the T-80 main battle tank / "object 219sp2". Serial production of the first modifications was carried out at the Kirov Plant (LKZ, Leningrad) from 1976 to 1978. Subsequently, serial production was carried out at LKZ (probably until 1992) and since 1985 at the OZTM plant (Omsk). All modifications of the tank (except for the T-80UK) were developed by SKB-2 LKZ, the T-80BK modification, T-80UK and some others were developed by the OZTM design bureau. Based on the T-80 tank, the [T-80UD](#) tank with a diesel engine was created at Kharkiv Design Bureau of Tank Machine Building (Kharkov). Description of the modifications is in the Modifications section (see below).

[pr.11711 - IVA](#)

[Rishat 2024-09-0](#)

[pr.11711 - IVA](#)

[Rishat 2024-09-0](#)

[pr.11711 - IVA](#)

[Rishat 2024-08-2](#)

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[Rishat 2024-08-2](#)

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[Rishat 2024-08-1](#)

[Historical ph](#)

[Rishat 2024-08-0](#)

[Historical ph](#)

[Rishat 2024-08-0](#)



The T-80B main battle tank in the Artillery Museum of St. Petersburg, 06.05.2007 (photo "One half 3544", <http://ru.wikipedia.org>)



T-80BV tanks of the 22nd Army, Moscow region, winter 2009 (<http://militaryphotos.net>).



T-80BV tanks. Educational and methodological gathering of the Western Military District, 138th rifle brigade, Leningrad region. May 2011 (photo - Alexander Pak, <http://sashapak.livejournal.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.02.2010 00:30:30

Comments: [19](#)

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BMD-4 / BMD-4M

DATA FOR 2016 (standard update)

BMD-4 / object 960 "Bakhcha-U"

BMD-4M / "Gardener"



Airborne combat vehicle. The BMD-4 Bakhcha-U was developed by the Special Design Bureau of the Volgograd Tractor Plant jointly with the State Unitary Enterprise Design Bureau of Instrument Engineering (Tula) during the modernization and using the chassis of the BMD-3 Bakhcha. The Bakhcha-U weapons module was developed by the Design Bureau of Instrument Engineering based on [the BMP-3](#) weapons module . The BMD-4 was accepted into service with the Russian Airborne Forces on December 31, 2004. The first batch of BMD-4 entered service with the 137th Guards Parachute Regiment of the 106th Guards Airborne Division in August 2005. Serial production of the BMD-4 was carried out at the Volgograd Tractor Plant.

In connection with the bankruptcy of the Volgograd Tractor Plant, the Kurganmashzavod SKB and for further production by the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant in 2007 developed a modification of the BMD-4M - the vehicle is unified in hull with [the BMP-3](#) , but uses the same Bakhcha-U weapons module as the BMD-4. The prototype BMD-4M was first demonstrated at the Kurganmashzavod proving ground on March 21, 2008. In 2008, it was planned to conduct joint tests, based on the results of which the vehicle was planned to be accepted into service. Serial production was planned to begin in 2009, and during 2010 the Airborne Forces expected to receive the first 10 BMD-4M for military tests.

In April 2010, First Deputy Minister of Defense V.A. Popovkin stated that BMD-4M, except for the batch for testing, had not been delivered to the Airborne Forces and the Ministry of Defense was refusing to purchase them further. Later, in the fall of 2012, after the change in the leadership of the Ministry of Defense, plans were announced to deliver 10 vehicles to the Airborne Forces in 2013 for state testing. And on December 8, 2012, a statement appeared in the press from the commander of the 31st Guards Separate Airborne Assault Brigade of the Airborne Forces, Colonel Gennady Anashkin, that the BMD-4M had been accepted into service. A contract for the delivery of the first 10 BMD-4s for the amount of 608 million rubles was concluded with Kurganmashzavod, the delivery date was November 2013, but on April 23, 2013, information appeared in the media about this, that the number of BMD-4Ms supplied will be reduced to 7 units due to the increase in the cost of each vehicle by almost 20 million rubles - this is due to the transfer of chassis production to Kurganmashzavod ([source](#)).

In May 2016, information appeared in the media that the BMD-4M "Sadovnitsa" had been accepted into service by the Airborne Forces of the Russian Armed Forces. It was planned to receive 144 vehicles in 2016 ([source](#)).

BMD-4, 2007-2010 (photo - Nikolay Donyushkin, <http://ria.ru>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 10.09.2011 17:46:28

Comments: [Z](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

Object 292

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)

"Object 292"

★ Experimental main tank / test object for the 152-mm tank gun. The tank was developed by the Kirov Plant Design Bureau (Leningrad, now JSC "Spetsmash") and VNII Transmash on the basis of the **T-80** chassis with the installation of a new turret with a 152-mm gun and a new loading mechanism. General Designer - N.S. Popov. Production of the experimental tank, with the exception of the loading mechanism (it was not installed later), was completed in 1990. Tank tests at the Rzhev Tank Proving Ground were conducted in 1991. The tank tests were considered successful. ★★

Experimental tank "Object 292" in the tank museum in Kubinka, 10/17/2015 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 21.12.2010 13:01:36

Comments: [6](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

BPDM Typhoon / Typhoon-M

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)**BPDM 15Ts56 "Typhoon"****BPDM 15Ts56M "Typhoon-M"**

★★★★

Combat anti-sabotage vehicle (BPDM). The lead developer of the vehicle is NPO Strela (Tula). The development was initially carried out in the interests of the Strategic Missile Forces. The main task is to ensure the safety of missile units. The design of the vehicle based on the BTR-80 began no later than 1999.

The development of the modernized version of the "Typhoon-M" based on the BTR-82 was carried out from 2007 to 2012. As of 2011, NPO Strela was already creating a prototype of the BPDM (*source* - *Annual report for 2011*). On August 21, 2013, the Russian Ministry of Defense announced that the first Typhoon-M BPDMs would be delivered to the security and reconnaissance units of the Strategic Missile Forces of the Teikovo Missile Division by the end of 2013. From August 19 to 30, 2013, additional retraining and advanced training courses for commanders of security and reconnaissance units, as well as for the branch's instructors, on the use of the Typhoon-M combat anti-sabotage vehicle (BPDM) are being held at the Serpukhov branch of the Peter the Great Military Academy of the Strategic Missile Forces. The first and only BPDM delivered to the Strategic Missile Forces is being used.



BPDM "Typhoon-M", autumn 2013 (photo - Konstantin Semenov, <http://tvzvezda.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23.08.2013 00:55:56

Comments: [5](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

T-14 Armata

DATA FOR 2015 (in progress)**T-14 "Armata" / Object "148" / R&D "Armata"**

★★★★

Prospective universal armored platform / main tank. Development of a new heavy armored platform and the main tank of the same name was probably started in 2009-2010 to replace the previously developed platform " *Object 195* ". Completion of the development was planned within the framework of the program for the development of weapons and military equipment for 2011-2015 and in fact, prototypes of the tank were released by the beginning of 2015. It was assumed that the tank created under the R&D program "Armata" will meet all the requirements for a prospective tank of the Russian Ministry of Defense as of 2009-2010. Prospective tanks are supposed to arm heavy brigades of the Russian Armed Forces of a new model.

As of March 2011, there was information that the development of the platform was ordered from the Ural Design Bureau of Transport Engineering (Nizhny Tagil), and the armored vehicle was being designed. On February 17, 2012, the media, citing a statement by the Russian Minister of Defense and the director of Uralvagonzavod, reported that the prototype of the tank would be ready by 2013, and its serial production would begin in 2015. Earlier, on April 28, 2011, the former first deputy head of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Russia, Lieutenant General Yuri Kovalenko, stated that the new tank would enter service in 2015. On March 23, 2012, the media announced that the technical design of the heavy armored vehicle platform for the Armata R&D project had been approved by the Main Armored Directorate of the Russian Armed Forces.

The model of the tank or other combat system created under the Armata R&D project was first shown to the public on July 29, 2012. On December 26, 2012, the media reported plans to purchase an experimental batch of 16 tanks on the Armata platform in 2014 for comprehensive testing. On July 8, 2013, the first closed showing of the Armata tank to the country's leadership was announced at an arms exhibition in Nizhny Tagil in September 2013 (*source*). Ultimately, only a model of the tank was presented at the closed showing at the RAE-2013 exhibition in Nizhny Tagil (*source*).

Three experimental models of vehicles on the Armata platform were released by Uralvagonzavod on September 6, 2013 - a tank, a heavy infantry fighting vehicle, and an armored recovery vehicle. The tank was scheduled to be sent for preliminary testing in October-November 2013 (*source*). Serial production of the T-14 Armata tanks is scheduled to begin in 2015.

On May 9, 2015, T-14 Armata tanks and T-13 Armata heavy infantry fighting vehicles took part in the parade on Red Square in Moscow, which was dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Victory.



© Vitaly V. Kuzmin

The T-14 "Armata" tank on the streets of Moscow on the day of the parade on Red Square, May 9, 2015 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.04.2011 10:02:50

Comments: [190](#)

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BTR-MD / BTR-MDM Rakushka

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)

BTR-MD "Rakushka" / Object 955 / BTRD-3

BTR-MDM "Rakushka-M" / BTRD-3M

★★★

Multipurpose airborne armored personnel carrier (APC). Developed by the Volgograd Tractor Plant Design Bureau on the basis of [the BMD-3](#) to replace the BTR-D in Airborne Forces units. Development of a modernized version of the BTR-MDM on the [BMD-4M](#) chassis began in 2008 by SKBM of the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant (chief designer until October 2014 - S.S. Salnikov). Serial production as of 2014 (test series) is carried out by the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant (Kurgan).

In 2013, the first 2 BTR-MDM were delivered to the Airborne Forces for testing. The tests are planned to be completed by July 2015.

The first serial batch of 12 BTR-MDM "Rakushka" was transferred to the Airborne Forces of the Western Military District on March 3, 2015 ([source](#)). It is planned that by 2025 the Airborne Forces will receive more than 2,500 "Rakushka" armored personnel carriers of various modifications.



BTR-MDM "Rakushka-M" at the ArmsEXPO-2013 exhibition (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02.01.2015 13:23:22

Comments: [4](#)

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2S7 Pion / 2S7M Malka

DATA FOR 2014 (in progress)

2S7 "Pion" / object 216

2S7M "Malka"

★★★★

203-mm self-propelled artillery mount (gun) of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Reserve. Developed by the Kirov Plant Design Bureau (chassis, lead developer, chief designer N.S. Popov) and OKB-3 (Barrikady Plant Design Bureau, 203-mm 2A44 gun, chief designer G.I. Alekseev).

R&D to determine the appearance and basic performance characteristics of the self-propelled gun of special power was started by order of the USSR Ministry of Defense Industry No. 801 of December 16, 1967. On instructions from GRAU, the M.I. Kalinin Artillery Academy selected the caliber of the mount - the 210-mm S-72 gun, 180-mm S-23 gun and 180-mm MU-1 coastal gun were considered. According to the Academy, the ballistic solution of the 210 mm S-72 gun was recognized as the most suitable. However, despite this, the Barrikady plant, in order to ensure continuity of manufacturing technologies for the already developed B-4 and B-4M guns, proposed reducing the caliber from 210 to 203 mm. The proposal was approved by GRAU ([source](#)).

At the same time, work was underway to select a chassis and layout scheme for the future heavy self-propelled gun:

- a chassis version of the MT-T multi-purpose tractor, made on the basis of the T-64A tank - "object 429A";

- a chassis version based on the T-10 heavy tank - "object 216.sp1";

Due to the fact that an open installation of the gun was assumed, as well as due to the high recoil resistance force (135 tons), the existing chassis were not suitable for the self-propelled gun. Therefore, it was decided to develop a new chassis with the maximum possible unification of units with the tanks in service with the USSR ([source](#)).

The resulting developments formed the basis of the R&D work under the name "Pion" (GRAU index - 2S7). "Pion" was to be put into service with the artillery divisions of the Supreme Command Reserve to replace the 203-mm towed howitzers B-4 and B-4M. Officially, the development of the 2S7 self-propelled gun was started by Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 427-161 of July 8, 1970. The Kirov Plant was appointed the lead developer of the 2S7, the 2A44 cannon was designed in OKB-3 of the Volgograd plant "Barrikady". On March 1, 1971, tactical and technical requirements for the new self-propelled gun were issued, and by 1973 they were approved. According to the assignment, the 2S7 self-propelled gun had to provide a ricochet-free firing range of 8.5 to 35 km with a high-explosive fragmentation projectile weighing 110 kg, while also being able to fire a 3VB2 nuclear round intended for the 203-mm B-4M howitzer. The speed on the highway had to be at least 50 km/h ([source](#)).

Between 1973 and 1974, two prototypes of the 2S7 self-propelled gun were manufactured and sent for testing. The first prototype underwent running tests at the Strugi Krasnye proving ground. The second prototype underwent firing tests, but was unable to meet the firing range requirements. The problem was solved by selecting the optimal composition of the powder charge and the type of shot. The 2S7 Pion self-propelled artillery unit was accepted into service by the USSR Armed Forces in 1975. In 1977, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Technical Physics developed and adopted nuclear munitions for the 2S7 self-propelled gun ([source](#)).



Self-propelled gun 2S7 "Pion" in the marching position (<http://militaryphotos.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11/19/2014 11:38:25 PM

Comments: 2

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Tiger GAZ-2330

DATA FOR 2014 (standard replenishment)

"Tiger" GAZ-2975 / GAZ-2330

★★★★

Armored car / special transport vehicle (STS) / special police vehicle (SPV). The order for the creation of an armored car was placed by the UAE Armed Forces leadership in the late 1990s. The car was developed by a group of GAZ designers led by A.G. Masyagin using the experience of operating Hummer SUVs in the UAE army. An experimental vehicle was developed - the special transport vehicle "Tiger" (GAZ-2975). During the design process, the problem of unifying the vehicle in units with the BTR-80 and the armored vehicle GAZ-39371 "Vodnik" was solved. In 2000, prototypes of the vehicles and documentation were transferred to the customer - the Bin Jaber Group (UAE). Using these prototypes, the AR-17 Nimr vehicle was later created in the UAE together with Renault. Several prototypes of the Tiger vehicle were first demonstrated in Russia at a demonstration of equipment at the Central Research Institute-21 of the Russian Ministry of Defense in Bronnitsy in August 2002.

Special thanks to the user <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum> Hard Boiled for informational assistance.



Armored vehicle SPM-1 "Tiger" GAZ-233034 of the Russian Armed Forces during the blockade of the Ukrainian border troops in Balaklava, Crimea, 01.03.2014 (<http://conflict.rbc.ua/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11/19/2010 07:29:08

Comments: [200](#)

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T-72 Ural

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

"object 172"	T-72AV
T-72 "Ural" / "object 172M"	T-72B/B1
T-72 "Ural-1" / "object 172M1"	T-72S / T-72M1M
T-72K "Ural-K" / "object 172MK"	T-72BK
T-72A / "object 176"	T-72B(M) / T-72BM
T-72AK / "object 176K"	T-72BA
T-72M / M1	

★★★★★

Medium and main tank. Developed by the Uralvagonzavod Design Bureau (UVZ, Nizhny Tagil), Chief Designer V.N. Venediktov. The tank was developed starting in 1967 as a result of work on adapting a modification of the [T-64A](#) tank with a V-45 diesel engine ("Object 445") for production at the Uralvagonzavod Production Association. Adopted into service in 1973. Serially produced at the Uralvagonzavod Plant (UVZ, Nizhny Tagil, production capacity - 1,200 tanks / year) since 1974 (the first modifications were in production until 1979). Between 1974 and 1990, Uralvagonzavod produced 20,544 T-72 tanks of various modifications. The largest number of T-72 tanks - 1,559 units - were produced in 1985 ([source](#)).

Description of modifications - in the Modifications section (see below). If the modification name is not specified, the data applies to all main modifications of the tank.



T-72AV tank of the Syrian Armed Forces. Photo probably from 2012-2013 ([source](#)).



T-72C tanks of the Indian Armed Forces, probably spring 2012 (<http://www.militaryphotos.net>).



Main tank T-72BA (photo by S.V. Andreev, Samara, May 9, 2008)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2010 03:56:07

Comments: [88](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

Boomerang

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

R&D "Boomerang"



Project of a modular armored personnel carrier (APC). The development of the modular APC "Boomerang" based on a medium wheeled unified platform was ordered by the Russian Ministry of Defense to replace the BTR-90 as of mid-2011. The development is being carried out by the Military-Industrial Company jointly with the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant. According to media reports, the APC project has already been approved by November 2011. On the basis of the new APC, by replacing modules, it is planned to create a SAM launcher, a reconnaissance vehicle, an ambulance, an ATGM vehicle, and an IFV in a wheeled version. In early 2011, press releases stated that the prototype development should be completed by 2015, but on 21 February 2012, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Ground Forces announced that the first samples would be delivered to the troops in 2013, and mass deliveries would begin in 2015.

On 11 October 2012, the media reported that the first two APC samples on the universal Boomerang platform would be presented to the customer in 2013. A mock-up (not a prototype) of the Boomerang APC was shown at a closed showing of the RAE-2013 arms exhibition in September 2013 in Nizhny Tagil ([source](#)).

In 2015, it is planned to begin serial production of both the platforms and the APC in particular.

Реконструкция <http://militaryrussia.ru> (c) 2013

Reconstruction of the image of the APC on the Boomerang platform shown at a presentation for journalists at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant, 22.02.2013 (original photo taken from <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum/>).



Presumed sketch of the APC on the Boomerang platform, June 2012 (<http://gurkhan.blogspot.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 12.11.2011 09:59:43

Comments: [33](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

Kurganets-25

DATA AS OF 2013 (standard replenishment)

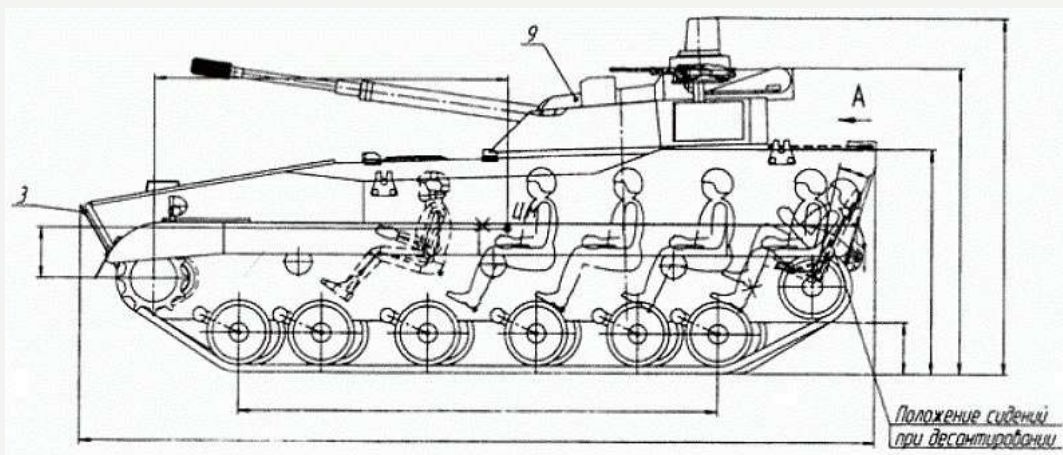
R&D "Kurganets"

R&D "Kurganets-25"



Infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) / interspecific medium tracked platform. The platform is being developed within the framework of the State Defense Order by JSC "Kurganmashzavod". As an amphibious IFV, the R&D "Kurganets-25" is expected to replace the BMP-3 in the ground forces. The task for the development of "Kurganets-25" provides for the creation of a tracked platform by 2016. Production of IFVs and platforms is planned to be carried out at JSC "Kurganmashzavod".

The working prototype of the platform was planned to be presented to the customer in 2012, but these plans were not fulfilled. On 22.01.2013, the media announced that the prototype of the lightly armored amphibious infantry fighting vehicle "Kurganets-25" would be presented in the spring of 2013. At the RAE-2013 arms exhibition, which took place in Nizhny Tagil in September 2013, the prototype of the "Kurganets-25" infantry fighting vehicle was shown at a closed show. It is reported that 16 infantry fighting vehicles of this type will be included in the parade crew of the Victory Parade on May 9, 2014.



Sketch of an early design of the BMP "Kurganets", probably 2004 (<http://www.rusarmy.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 01.06.2012 13:18:07

Comments: [19](#)

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BMP-3

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

BMP-3 / object 688M "Basnya"

BMP-3K

BMP-3MICV

BMP-3F

★★★

Amphibious infantry fighting vehicle with an ATGM. Developed by the Special Design Bureau of the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant, chief designer - A. Nikonov according to some sources and A. A. Blagonravov according to others. Development of the 2K23 weapons system - Instrument-making Design Bureau (Tula), chief designer of weapons systems - A. G. Shipunov. The IFV was created on the basis of the experimental IFV "Object 688" "Basnya" (under development since 1978) using chassis elements of the experimental light amphibious tank "Object 685" (1975). In 1980, for the "Basnya" IFV, KBM proposed a new 2K23 weapons system with a 100 mm 2A70 gun-launcher and a twin 30 mm 2A72 gun. In 1981, a new experimental IFV "Object 688M" with a 2K23 weapons system was created. Testing of the IFV began in 1982. In 1985, state and military tests of the BMP-3 began and in May 1987 the vehicle was accepted into service with the USSR Armed Forces. It has been mass-produced at the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant since the end of 1987, in parallel with the BMP-2. A total of 339 units were produced by 1994.



100-mm rifled gun 2A70 BMP-3 (photo - Denis Mokrushin, <http://twower.livejournal.com/>).

BMP-3, general view (<http://militaryphotos.net>)Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.03.2009 00:41:27

Comments: [162](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) >

Wolf VPK-3927

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)**VPK-3927 "Wolf" VPK-39271 "Wolf-1" VPK-39272 "Wolf-2" VPK-39273 "Wolf-3" VPK-39274 "Wolf-4"**

★★★

Armored vehicle. The vehicle was developed by Military Engineering Center LLC, and is expected to be mass-produced at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant. The first three prototypes of the vehicle were shown at the Engineering Technologies 2010 exhibition in Zhukovsky. Factory testing of the VPK-3927 was planned to be completed by November 2010. On November 21, 2012, the media reported that state testing of the VPK-3927 was planned to be completed in the second half of 2013. However, the planned volumes of vehicle purchases by the Russian Armed Forces were not reported.

On August 21, 2013, citing the Russian Minister of Defense , [it was reported](#) that testing of the VPK-3927 Wolf would be completed by the end of 2014, after which a decision would be made on accepting the vehicle into service.

Default vehicle data VPK-3927.



Armored car "Wolf" VPK-3927 (<http://rcforum.ru/>).



Armored car "Wolf" VPK-3927 (<http://rcforum.ru/>).



Armored car "Wolf" VPK-39273. Exhibition "Technologies in mechanical engineering-2010" in Zhukovsky (<http://bvtv.narod.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 10.08.2012 16:20:47

Comments: [2](#)

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R&D Krymsk

DATA FOR 2013 (in progress)

R&D "Krymsk"



Combat wheeled vehicle with hybrid power plant and electric transmission based on the BTR-90 "Rostok" (research development). R&D "Krymsk" is being conducted by the "Military-Industrial Company" by order of the Russian Ministry of Defense. Project manager - Viktor Rudin. On July 18, 2013, the completion of the transporter was announced.



The NIR "Krymsk" transporter undergoing tests, 2013 (<http://milindcom.ru>).



The NIR "Krymsk" transporter undergoing tests on the runway in Kubinka, 2013 (<http://milindcom.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 31.07.2013 10:42:40

Comments: [1](#)

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PTS-4 "Duplo"

DATA FOR 2013 (standard replenishment)

PTS-4 "Duplo"



Amphibious tracked transporter. The development of the PTS-4 was started by the Transmash Design Bureau (Omsk) before 2007. The prototype of the transporter was first publicly shown at a military equipment exhibition in Omsk in 2007. In 2009, it was planned to conclude a contract for the supply of PTS-4 Duplo engineering weapons ([source](#)). The transporter will probably be manufactured by the Omsk Transport Engineering Plant. In 2011, the PTS-4 transporter passed state tests. In the fall of 2013, the transporter will probably be accepted into service by the Russian Armed Forces with the placement of a state defense order in 2014. The transporter is designed for the landing of artillery systems, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, tractors, cars, personnel and various cargoes across water obstacles.



Transporter PTS-4 (<http://kbtm-omsk.ru>).



Transporter PTS-4 with payload (<http://kbtm-omsk.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 24.07.2013 00:37:55

Comments: [3](#)

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T-62

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

"object 166"	T-62D
T-62 / "object 166"	T-62M / "object 166M"
T-62A / "object 165"	T-62MV
T-62K	

★★★

Medium tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 183 (later the Design Bureau of Uralvagonzavod) based on the T-55 tank, Chief Designer L.N. Kartsev. Development began in 1957. Production and testing of the experimental prototype "Object 165" - 1957-1958, the experimental model "Object 166" - 1959-1960, testing of "Object 166" - 1960-1961. The tank was accepted into service under the name T-62 in 1961. Serial production was carried out at Plant No. 183 (Uralvagonzavod, Nizhny Tagil). By default, the data is for the basic modification of the T-62 (if the name of the modification is not specified, the data applies to all main models of the tank).

In 2013, it is planned to completely remove T-62 tanks from service in the Russian army.



T-62 of the Soviet Army during exercises, 1970-1980s (photo from the Cabal archive, <http://www.militaryphotos.net>)



T-62 with additional anti-cumulative screens. Tank battalion of the 291st Motorized Rifle Regiment of the 42nd Guards Motorized Rifle Division, Borzoi, Chechnya, 2005-2006 (photo from the Rambo54 archive, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.01.2010 15:04:10

Comments: [15](#)

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Object 327

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

Object 327 ("puck")



Experimental self-propelled artillery unit. The development of the SPG was carried out by the Central Design Bureau of the Uraltransmash plant, the chief designer was Nikolai Tupitsyn. The first prototype of the SPG was built in 1976. Only two copies of the SPG were built - with a gun from the Acacia SPG of 152 mm caliber and with a gun from the Giatsint SPG. The SPG "Object 327" was developed as a competitor to the [Msta-S](#) SPG, but, having turned out to be quite revolutionary, it remained an experimental SPG. The SPG was distinguished by a high degree of automation - the gun was reloaded in the standard way by an automatic loader with an external location of the gun with the placement of the ammunition rack inside the SPG hull. During tests with guns of two types, the SPG showed high efficiency, but preference was given to a more "technological" model - 2S19 Msta-S. The testing and design of the SPG were stopped in 1987.

The name of the object "washer" was unofficial. The second copy of the SPG with the 2A37 gun from the SPG "Giatsint" has stood at the proving ground since 1988 and is preserved in the museum of the PO "Uraltransmash".

There is also [a version](#) that the prototype of the SPG presented in the photo is the only mock-up image, which was also worked out on the topics of "object 316" (the prototype of the SPG "[Msta-S](#)"), "object 326" and "object 327". During the tests, guns with different ballistics were installed on the rotating turret-

platform. The presented sample with the gun from the SPG "Giatsint" was tested in 1987.



Experimental self-propelled artillery unit "object 327" (photo from the archive of Bars501, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum/>).





Experimental self-propelled artillery unit "object 327" in the museum of "Uraltransmash" (photo from the archive of dizel153624, <http://rcforum.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Tiger-M VPK-2331

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

"Tiger-M" VPK-2331



Armored car / special transport vehicle (STS). The prototype of the car was released on the basis of the STS "Tiger" GAZ-2330 in 2009. In 2010, the prototype successfully passed tests at the 21st Research Institute of the Ministry of Defense of Russia, and by the end of 2010, deliveries of a trial batch of cars to the Russian Armed Forces began. In 2011, serial production began at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant for the Russian Armed Forces.

In December 2011, information appeared in the media, confirmed by the management of Military-Industrial Company (MIC, Moscow), that in 2014, purchases of Tiger and Tigr-M cars for the Russian Armed Forces would be terminated. As of December 2011, more than 500 cars have been produced in various modifications: for the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, FSB, FSO, excluding exports. The Russian Ministry of Defense currently operates about 200 vehicles, of which more than 30 are in the "Tiger-M" modification with a Yaroslavl engine.

Special thanks to the user <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum> Hard Boiled for informational assistance.



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SBM "Tiger-M" VPK-233136 at the exhibition "Interpolitex-2012", October 23-26, 2012 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net/>).



"Tiger-M" VPK-233114, Buynaksk, spring 2011 (<http://military.tomsk.ru/forum>).



Prototype "Tiger-M" VPK-233114, 2009 (<http://milindcom.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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T-80UD / T-84

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

"object 478"

"object 478M"

T-80UD "Berez" / "object 478B"

T-84 "Oplot"

★★★

The main battle tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of the Kharkov Plant of Transport Engineering (KhZTM), General Designer I.L. Protopopov. Development began in the mid-1970s with the aim of improving the characteristics of the T-80 by installing a diesel engine on the tank. The preliminary design of the first prototype "Object 478" using the hull and chassis design of the T-80 was completed in 1976. In the same year, work began on the design of the prototype "Object 478M" with an active protection system. The prototypes of "Object 478" were released by KZTM at least in November 1981 and underwent testing. The pre-production prototype "Object 478B" entered testing in 1985 (the first 5 tanks). Serial production at KhZTM began in 1986 and in 1987 under the name T-80U (with 6TD engine) / T-80UD was accepted into service with the USSR Armed Forces. The T-80UD tanks entered service with the Russian Armed Forces in 1991. Under the name T-84 "Oplot" the tank is in service with the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Description of modifications - in the Modifications section (see below). If the name of the modification is not specified, then the data applies to all main modifications of the tank.

T-80UD (<http://nnm.ru>)Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 24.02.2010 00:13:45

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